



UNIVERSITY
OF
TORONTO

Graduate

As a farm boy, I thought that being dressed in white and working indoors would be pretty nice.'

by Sheila Robinson Fallis

Several weeks ago I enjoyed a couple of hours in the Arbor Room, drinking too-strong coffee and chatting about Hart House, the University and the barbering business with the campus's resident barber, Roy Mahood.

Mahood has become as much an institution as the University itself, having spent 41½ years plying his trade in the small Hart House four-chair shop across the corridor from the Art Gallery and just a few steps from the men's locker room. The reason we were conversing in the Arbor Room and not in his shop—a chair room temporarily converted into a barbershop in 1920—is because women are generally discouraged from hanging about that part of Hart House, where men in various stages of undress have a habit of walking about as if it were part of their boudoir. However, Mr. Mahood did me the kindness of whisking me quickly in and out of the shop (he had carefully reconnoitred the surrounding area first), so I could inspect the exact spot where he has spent most of his working life.

"There is more to this job," Mr. Mahood assured me after we had settled ourselves in safer environs, "than meets the eye. You could be the best hairdresser in the country and still not fit into the place." He waves his hand to include all of Hart House and beyond.

He is referring, of course, to those intangible qualities which differentiate a mere barber from a man like him. The intangibles arise from knowing your clientele, from being able to tell, before a word has been spoken, whether the customer wants a cut and conversation or a shave and a short respite from the problems of academia. "There are three things I always tell new employees," Mr. Mahood says. "You have to know when to talk, when not to talk, and how to talk."

Mr. Mahood knows all three. He always lets the customer dictate the topic and his only rule is that neither politics nor religion should be discussed too strenuously—that can be dangerous. One subject he never discusses ("It wouldn't be



Roy Mahood has been barbering at Hart House for 41½ years now.

appropriate in this type of shop.") is horseshoeing, although he admits to being partial to passing the odd summer evening at the track and maybe laying out a dollar or two on the trotters.

How it all began

Roy Mahood began barbering on December 4, 1928. "In my younger days," he says, "I always had a feeling I'd like to be a barber. As a farm boy, I thought that being dressed in white and working indoors would be pretty nice."

For nine years he toiled in various barber shops around the city, mostly in the Bloor and Yonge area. His career at Hart House began in 1935, when he answered an ad in the paper along with 35 other applicants. Before he was given the job, Mr. Mahood acquiesced to four interviews, presented several personal references, and raised a

\$400 bond. "Back in '35," he reminds me, "that was a lot."

In the beginning, he was one of four barbers, and before he became manager in 1965, Mahood toiled under three University presidents (H.J. Cody, Sydney Smith and Claude Bissell), and four Hart House Wardens (J.B. Bickersteth, Nicholas Ignatieff, Joseph McCullay and Arnold Wilkinson). The campus was quiet during the summer, so he spent seventeen summers operating a barbershop and souvenir store on the S.S. Kewatin, a tourist steamship which journeyed between Port McNicoll and Thunder Bay. He might have done that for forty-odd years too, but they sold the ship for scrap in the mid-Sixties.

In 1965 Mr. Mahood reached retirement age, but at the last minute he decided he was too young to give up working—and besides, the job was just too interesting—so instead he

became an entrepreneur, renting the Hart House facilities and becoming his own boss in the process. His fee, rumoured among the faithful to be the lowest in town, remained low—three dollars for an ordinary cut. That's a lot more than the 40 cents he charged back in '35, but his customers don't seem to mind.

Furthermore, he is enjoying his work now more than ever, and only wishes the trend towards longer hair had taken place 20 years ago. "I used to be every client wanted the same thing, shave and a haircut. Or maybe someone would ask for a Perry Como or a Tom Jones. Now everyone wants an individual style." That's the kind of thing that makes the job challenging.

Ten years ago he saw the writing on the wall. So he went two nights a week to George Brown College to learn how to be a hairstylist.

"So many men my age didn't bother, didn't want to invest the time. Now they're standing by their chairs looking out the windows of their shops wondering why no one comes in." He shakes his head at the shame of it all.

Although Mr. Mahood and his assistant, Corey, ("just Corey") only use two of the four chairs, they have enough students, staff and alumni coming in to keep them pretty busy between 8.30 and 5 every day. Of course, things aren't the way they were back in the mid-Forties, when a quartet of barbers was kept frantically busy six days a week by veterans who were accustomed to having their locks trimmed almost weekly.

Amazing customer loyalty

After his long tenure, Mahood, who claims to have a remarkable memory for faces, says he can identify many a stranger when he walks into the shop. He also recognizes most of his customers, even if he doesn't always catch their names. "It's like a club barbershop," he says. "I know many of my clients well. We talk about our families and such."

Continued on page 10

facts & faces



photo by Merrin

Our well-meaning but bumbling photographer, too often in the wrong place at the wrong time, stationed himself to the rear of U of T's cheerleading squad as, in a trice, they formed what is known in cheerleading circles as a collapsing pyramid, during Homecoming 1976 festivities, October 16.

Athletic complex leaps final hurdle Construction to start next spring

In mid-October the provincial cabinet approved the Ontario Municipal Board's decision to allow the University to go ahead with its proposed athletic facility at Spadina Avenue and Harbord Street. Construction could begin early in 1977. The complex, which has been under discussion since 1959, will be a badly needed addition to the limited facilities provided by Hart House and the Benson Building.

Basic plans for the building were completed in 1973. They include an 8-lane 50-metre pool, 10 singles and two doubles squash courts, a field house with basketball courts, a 200-metre four-lane track, and offices, classrooms and fitness testing labs for the School of Physical and Health Education.

Even at that, U of T will have less recreation space per student than York University, Waterloo and Laval.

The athletic complex has been rigorously opposed by local residents' associations every step of the way. Although they agree the University has long needed better athletic facilities, the residents resent the location, the design, the size, the disappearance of already overcrowded parking areas, and the demolition of several Victorian-style houses.

On campus it is a different story. Students last spring voted overwhelmingly in favour of the facility and supported the raising of athletic fees by \$10 per person to help defray costs.

Fossil proves man survived Ice Age in Yukon

An expedition led by Professor William Irving of the Department of Anthropology this summer found a human jawbone, with one molar intact, that is at least 30,000 years old.

The fossil, found at a site on the banks of the Old Crow River in the Yukon, proves that humans resident in the Yukon, one of the few unglaciated parts of Canada, survived the last great Ice Age.

Along with the jawbone, large quantities of animal bones and bone artifacts were unearthed. Irving called the find unique in North America.

The U of T research group, in

collaboration with colleagues from the National Museum of Canada and the Geological Survey of Canada, has been collecting evidence to reveal the environment, mode of living, culture and technology of the long-ago population of the area in the vicinity of the site.

The expedition has recently attracted attention because of its finds, resulting in the launching of a major three-year program in nearby Alaska by the National Geographic Society and the U.S. National Parks Service, to which Dr. Irving has been named an adviser.

The long drought is over — Woodsworth College jocks are finally winners

Woodsworth College students are ecstatic after winning their first inter-faculty competition in 80 years. A source from within the part-time students' College reports that "an inspired group of Woodsworth jocks and janes defeated a team from Pharmacy during the consolation round of the Superstare Competition" in mid-September. The meet was

sponsored by the Students' Administrative Council.

The win came as a result of hard-fought victories in draft beer drinking and men's wrist-wrestling. The Woodsworth team also outscored the competition in corn-eating, three-legged running and football throwing.

With a little luck the next win should come before 2258.

With a little help from the Venerable Bede

Intramural sports on campus are becoming positively medieval. Graduate students from the Centre for Medieval Studies, having already shown their quickness in track and field, recently displayed further awesome powers by winning the graduate students' softball championship.

Just why the ten-member team, lead by a third baseman who specializes in 13th century theology, a pitcher who is well versed in the sources of *Piers Plowman*, and a catcher who is learned in the advanced education of the 10th and 11th centuries, should be such a potent force, is anybody's guess. But some of their victims have been heard to mutter that it has something to do with their mysterious victory cheer. Based loosely on the Venerable Bede's recorded hymn of Caedmon, the Anglo-Saxon poet, it is chanted by their fans:

Nu sculon herigean
Ceoringes grama
Bodden biscegrifa
Ennes beadomece
Wyrpas Cwices
Hooda hearing
Weore drihte uncere
Sigoboorhte.

In other words:

Now let us praise
The grimmness of Goering,
Bodden, bringer of joy,
The battle-stroke of Enns,
The throws of Quick,
Hood the hard warrior,
The work of our team,
Bright with victory.

Hasselles earm,
ond Celano etrang
Bennet stid,
Englices meah,
Marce mod,
ond Kowalesky cyne
swa heo ceofons gehwaes,
eylllice feng

the arm of Hassell,
and Celano strong,
mighty Bennet,
the power of English,
the courage of Marcus,
and Kowaleki, the Keen,
as it each of seven runs
joyfully scored.

The grimmness of Joe Goering, hymned in the medievalists' victory cheer (above), was demonstrated by a mighty swipe at the outfield. Also there were the joy of Mary-Catherine Bodden and the arm of Jim Hellseil.



Hockey Blues are athletic ambassadors during trip to China

Hockey stars may not be offered athletic scholarships at U of T, but this year they're enjoying something much better. On December 1, 19 players, coach Tom Watt and two student assistants embarked on a three-and-a-half-week trip to China. As participants in the federal government's cultural exchange program, the team members are acting as both athletes and ambassadors.

"The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association felt a university team could best handle the extra responsibilities involved in a trip like this," says Coach Watt. That obviously wasn't the only reason his team was invited: the Blues, perennial college champions, are not easy prey for any amateur team in the country.

tion games, the Blues are giving on-ice hockey clinics and teaching young Chinese players some of their techniques. Meanwhile, Watt is giving a coaching clinic and CAHA referees are accompanying the team as teaching the tricks of their trade, too. The Chinese, who have given notice of their imminent return to international sports, are out to learn all they can.

Apparently hockey is quite popular in China. Peking has an 18,000-seat stadium where Blues are slated to play exhibition games against the all-China team. Later they will be playing in the North-East, most likely on outdoor rinks.

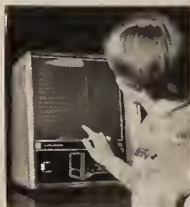
After leaving China, the team will play two games in Tokyo before returning to Toronto on Christmas Eve.

Card catalogues are in, computers out

For over 10 years now the University of Toronto library has been carrying on a discreet affair with computerization. This year the marriage takes place, encouraged by the need to provide more books and better services with less money.

U of T is not alone among North American libraries in switching from card catalogues to computers. The traditional catalogues are expensive to maintain, and become increasingly cumbersome as a library's holdings increase.

What does the computer do? Essentially what the card catalogue does, except that all the books are listed on microfilm and microfiche, instead of on cards. Users find the listings they want by punching their requests into a reader (which looks something like a cross between a typewriter and television set), and the entries are



The microfilm reader

The advantages of the computer system are threefold. All entries show the location and number of copies of each book; both old and new classifications are interfiled into one simple, alphabetical sequence; and the computer allows you to check the holdings of all the libraries

Madam, if you have no brothers, you may not know what an active child is

The number of hyperactive children seems to be reaching epidemic proportions. According to Dr. Edward Pakes, a psychiatry professor at U of T and a doctor at the Hospital for Sick Children, part of the problem may be the amount of publicity the condition has received. "The hyperactivity," he says, "is organic in nature and very rare."

Dr. Pakes suggests the current problem may be the result of nurture rather than nature. In a study of 150 women with hyperactive male children, he discovered that a high percentage had grown up without a

brother close to their own age. "The mother's lack of contact with a normal, active young boy during a critical phase in her early childhood (ages one to three) results in her not knowing what the normal activity level of boys is before the problem starts," he says.

Dr. Pakes believes that expectant mothers who have no brothers should prepare themselves for motherhood by occasionally "borrowing" a nephew or by working in a nursery, to learn just how active a boy can be without deserving the prefix "hyper".

Who says conflict is violent?



Michael Rosen (left), Robert Correll, David Sheehan, Gary Lentus and Robert Sellinger, all commerce students, play away their aggressions

All the thens and housecarles are required for the replay of Hastings, read a short notice in the Varsity. It was placed there by an obscure campus organization calling itself the Conflict Simulation Group.

Rest assured that the group has no sinister motives. It neither practices violence nor indulges in weird psychological experimentation. The 20 or so members meet every Tuesday merely to satisfy their common passion for simulation games.

"We play simulation sports and war games for a bit of recreation," explains Robert Correll, a fourth year commerce student who, with classmate Ian Schofield, founded the club two years ago. "Diplomacy is one of the steady favourites. 'It's really a peace game, because it teaches you how to get along with people,'" insists Correll.

Nor do club members take their game-playing too seriously. No one has ever yet become really emotional over a little thing like losing a war, for instance. That's considered to be in bad taste.

Haute couture — U of T style



Erindale College celebrated its 16th birthday in October with a week-long festival of lectures, parties and concerts. The birthday party itself was on October 22. One of the highlights for guests was the brief T-shirt fashion show given by Principal Paul Fox and U of T President John Evans, to the accompaniment of the Erindale Stage Band.

Zola Project receives long-term support

The first complete and critically annotated correspondence of the great French writer, Emile Zola, is being prepared for publication under the aegis of U of T's Department of French in the upper reaches of the Roberts Library.

Co-editors Bard Bakker of York University and Henri Mitterand of the Université de Paris-Vincennes have been

awarded a five-year Major Editorial Grant of \$225,735 by the Canada Council so they can concentrate their energies on producing the 5000-letter, 10-volume collection without having to worry about where next year's support is coming from.

En route, the project is creating a superb reference library on late 19th century France.



Canada 10

Deplores gradeflation

To the Editor:

I read with great interest the article by Sheila Fallis, "The Struggle for Standards", in your October issue of the *Graduate*. This was especially timely in view of the scathing article in the October 13 issue of the *Toronto Star* titled, "Your Taxes Pay For This Travesty of a College Education (at the University of Toronto's Scarborough College)".

There have been several articles in the press over the last 20 months or so about the inflation of grades at universities. As a 20-year alumnus of the University of Toronto, I deplore this state of affairs at my Alma Mater. As the head of a major division within a community college for the last 10 years, I am well aware of the various pressures on student grades.

Students put on pressure to obtain advanced standing, scholarships, bursaries, accreditation and entrance into subsequent educational programs. Instructors provide pressure to justify the existence of their courses, to be nice guys or gals and obviously if students get high grades in their subjects then isn't that simply proof of the instructor's expertise as a teacher.

Surely, one of the primary responsibilities of the people in the academic administration of the University is to maintain academic standards, and to ensure consistency in the application of these standards. While fluctuations certainly are going to occur from class to class and year to year, when statistically relevant, the individual instructor's evaluations must conform to the University's grading system. If these have been watered down by creeping inflation then the administration has failed, and failed badly, in one area of their primary responsibilities.

Also, it seems fundamentally obvious that these standards are going to have to be changed over the years to keep up with our civilization. If this is not the case, then presumably two science students, having achieved a different level of performance of an "intellectually adequate student", would not be given grades of C but, relative to a science student of one hundred years ago, would be given grades of B+ and B- respectively. This does not make sense. The academic administration must enforce, and surely the instructor must ensure, that when statistically relevant over a period of time the grades he gives to the average student must be in accordance with the fixed grading system of the institution for an average performance.

Surely it is shameful for a university which should represent the highest ideals and most rational thinking in a society to fall so miserably.

A.F. Haywood,
Director, Business Division,
Durham College of Applied Arts
and Technology,
Oshawa.

Feedback is welcome

To the Editor:

I was interested in the letter written by E. Ritchie Clark of Montreal about admission procedures (*Graduate*, Fall 1976). We welcome this kind of feedback.

It is regrettable that the writer would appear to have based the account of the University of Toronto's admission procedures on information provided by what I would assume to have been an unsuccessful candidate for admission. While it is true that the majority of first year students do enter the University on the basis of Ontario Grade 13 programs, a very large number of applicants from other academic jurisdictions are admitted as well. A highly experienced and competent staff in the Office of Admissions, aided by a comprehensive library of reference works, course catalogues, and sample documents, makes every attempt to stay abreast of trends and changes in Canadian and international education systems. Mr. Clark's comment that we are only concerned about the percentage marks is simply untrue.

W. Kent,
Director of Admissions.

Thank you U of T!

To the Editor:

I wish to give resonance to the feelings of gratitude and glee implied in D.C. Panda's Letter to the Editor in the summer '76 issue of the *Graduate*. The issues I have been receiving unbrokenly since my graduation in '73 have constantly reminded me of my unforgettable two years of study at U of T. A big THANK YOU.

While reading through the pages of the summer issue two ideas occurred to me. First, since the *Graduate* has an international readership, I wonder if it is more meaningful and attractive (if not more expensive) to change the Stamp & Chop heading for Letters to the Editor with Stamps & Chops from places other than Canada should there be letters coming in from such places.

Secondly, after reading so much about Homecoming events I wonder if somehow, say the Alumni Association, can devise some ties or pins or durable identity cards that alumni may use to identify themselves. I have kept my student card but I feel I need something to identify myself as a graduate.

Paul K Y Lee,
Hong Kong.

Nominations sought for alumni governors

Mrs. E. Helen Pearce, Vice-ET, chairman of the College of Electors, has issued a call for nominations for three alumni representatives on the University's Governing Council, to serve terms from July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1980.

The College of Electors, which numbers approximately 50 and represents constituent associations of the Alumni Association, will elect the three representatives from among those nominated.

The deadline for nominations is noon on Friday, February 25, 1977.

A candidate must be an alumnus of the University and must not be a member of the teaching staff, the administrative staff or a student in the University; must be willing to attend frequent meetings of the Governing Council and its committees; and must be a Canadian citizen.

The University of Toronto Act, 1971 defines alumni as "persons who have received degrees, diplomas or certificates from the University, a federated University or a federated or affiliated College, and persons who have completed one year of full-time studies towards such a degree, diploma or certificate and are no longer registered."

The candidate or his or her nominators must send the following information to the Secretary, College of Electors, Room 108, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1: 1. Candidate's name (maiden name where applicable); year of birth; year of graduation or

years of attendance; College, Faculty or School address and telephone number.

2. The signatures of 10 nominators (whom must be alumni of the University) supporting the candidate. The nominators must include their names (maiden names), year of graduation, or years of attendance; College, Faculty or School; address and telephone number.

3. The candidate's written consent to stand for election, over his or her signature.

4. A biographical sketch of the candidate which should include the following information:

- (1) Degrees, diplomas or certificates obtained - from what university - year.
- (2) Past involvement in the University (i.e. student affairs, alumni associations, other committees, etc.).
- (3) Business or profession.
- (4) Community involvement.
- (5) Place of normal residence.
- (6) Candidates are encouraged to make any statement(s) about their candidacy they deem appropriate.

The above information should be sent to the Secretary, College of Electors, Room 108, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1.

The three open seats up for election (there are five others) are now held by William H. Broadhurst, B. Com., St. Michael's STB; Sally Henry, B.A., Household Economics, U.C. 47S; and John A. Whitton, B.A.Sc., Eng. 477. All three are eligible for nomination again.

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The Editor's nook

This issue of the *Graduate* profers, among other noteworthy items, a cover illustration of the south facade of University College, drawn by John Richmond and reproduced courtesy Doubleday Canada Ltd., publishers of *Discover Toronto: John Richmond's Illustrated Notebook*, \$12.50, the book, a delight in every conceivable respect, also includes whimsical renderings of Hart House, Convocation Hall and Soldier's Tower. Then there is Professor Northrop Frye's conclusion, slightly abridged, to the *Literary History of Canada*, second edition, recently published by University of Toronto Press as a paperback, 2-volume boxed set for \$35 - required reading for CanLit buffs. And Hart House barber, Roy Mahood, in business at the same old stand for the past 41½ years, talks with *Graduate* assistant editor, Sheila Robinson Fallis, about the old days and the good new days too.

Our bonanza Sesquicentennial issue, 32 pages long and due to appear at your door in mid-March, will celebrate the University's 150th anniversary with what promises to be something of a world of wonders, including fascinating reminiscences by a host of notables and pictures of U of T as she used to be. Enjoy, enjoy!

Don Evans

For love and money

Sometime back in the Sixties (she can't remember exactly when), Doris Gibney, 473 and 373, a member in good standing of the Nursing Alumnae Association, was asked to do some phoning for the Varsity Fund. She did it, and she's been involved as a Fund volunteer ever since, first as a phone canvasser, then as a telephone organizer, now as a co-ordinator of the Nursing campaign.

The annual fund-raising drive traditionally takes place in October and November, of course, but Doris Gibney has to begin preparing for it in early spring. This year, for instance, she and fellow co-ordinator Donna Wells met with Dean of Nursing Kathleen King in April to discuss the major project most suitable for Nursing alumnae support. What was finally settled on —

three months and three meetings later — was a study of the career patterns of U of T Nursing baccalaureates, so as to assess how effectively the course is preparing its students both for the profession and for positions of leadership.

Two additional ongoing projects are an emergency fund for needy students and the maintenance of the Florence Emery Scholarship, given yearly in honour of one of the Faculty's founders. Nursing alumnae have also pledged to raise \$40,000 over the next five years for the Update campaign, starting with \$5,000 this year, to go towards a proposed multidimensional media centre for all of the University's health disciplines.

Total goal for 1978: \$19,000. Over the summer, Doris Gibney wrote an article for the Nursing Alumnae Bulletin out-

lining her campaign plan, and put together the material for an Update/Varsity Fund newsletter. By the end of August, she and Donna Wells were drawing up the final plans for three evening telethons in November and December, each requiring 25 canvassers. This year, for the first time, students were invited to take part because, as Doris Gibney says, "We saw it as a good way to introduce them to alumnae activities."

Finally, the telethons were conducted, and with considerable success. A complete record of each call was turned over to Varsity Fund headquarters and written confirmations were sent to all those who had pledged a donation.

Some weeks later, a reminder went out to anyone who had not yet honoured a pledge, because, says the campaign co-ordinator, "I don't think people

ever let us down on purpose — they just put it off until they're too late for an income tax receipt for the current year, and assume, mistakenly, their contribution won't be missed."

A few weeks before Christmas, the campaign was at an end, and Doris Gibney and Donna Wells and all the other Update/Varsity Fund campaign co-ordinators from all the various alumni constituencies could relax until April 1977, when it will start all over again.



1977: a year-long birthday bash for U of T

The world premiere of a specially commissioned play by James Reaney, a display of the Hart House art collection at the Art Gallery of Ontario, and a Sesquicentennial lecture series at Convocation Hall — these are just some of the events that will contribute to celebrations of the University's 150th birthday during the course of 1977.

Preparations for the Sesquicentennial have been underway for over a year, and activities and events at all three campuses will be staged and presented from January through December, with the focus on the University's founding day, March 15.

Here's a sample of the splendid year-long program being organ-

ized by Robertson Davies and the Performing Arts and Exhibitions Committee — performances by the Orford Quartet of all Beethoven's quartets for strings, an exhibition of the creative and critical literature produced over the years by U of T graduates and staff, and the presentation by the Drama Centre of three Canadian plays.

A quilted wall hanging, now being embroidered by staff, students and alumni and to be assembled at a January quilting bee, is being organized by assistant Hart House warden Audrey Hozek and the Activities and Special Events Committee. The other things include a formal dinner in the Great Hall of Hart House and the planting of 36 red oaks along either side of King's College Road.

Then there's the series of lectures at Convocation Hall and elsewhere that's being arranged by the 135-member Aca-

ademic Programs Committee under the chairmanship of Principal A.C.H. Hallett of University College; the celebration dinners being thrown by alumni branches all over Ontario; the U.C. symposium featuring economist John Kenneth Galbraith as keynote speaker; the Faculty of Engineering's display of the contributions to Canada of some of its distinguished graduates; and an exhibit of intriguing Trinity College memorabilia.

Of course, these are just a few of the events, occasions, festivities and surprises that will mark U of T's Sesquicentennial Year. More information will be appearing in Toronto newspapers and magazines, and on radio and television, as well as in the next issue of the *Graduate*, which, incidentally, will be a special Sesquicentennial issue, featuring essays, articles, photographs and reminiscences about the University's first 150 years.

Carillon series to be repeated

Following the success of the first concert series in summer 1976, University carillonneur Gordon Slater will present 12 recitals again next summer. Guest carillonneurs will be invited to give five of the concerts on the revitalized Soldier's Tower Carillon, and a request has been made to Wintario to help finance the series.

At the Aug. 5 concert last summer, Olive Langton Beddie, chairman of the committee that raised over \$50,000 to install 28

new bells in the carillon, was awarded an honorary membership in the Guild of Carillonneurs of North America in recognition of her contributions to the art.

A cassette recording of the May 7 Rededication Ceremony, available through Hart House, includes all places played during the ceremony as well as several brief speeches. Any profit from sales of the recording will go to the racial fund.

Environmentalism wins alumni Faculty Award

This year's recipient of the University of Toronto Alumni Association's annual Faculty Alumnus Award is Professor Douglas H. Pimlott of the Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, Innis College and the Department of Zoology.

The UTAA honours Dr. Pimlott "for pursuing with such determination, within the University and in the community at large, his belief that reason, knowledge and wisdom can yield a civilized solution to the environmental problems of our age."

The award was created last year to honour a "faculty member who has combined distinction in his/her discipline with service to the University and to the community," and was first bestowed on Professor Horace Krevier of the Faculty of Law, who has since joined the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Prof. Pimlott, who was nominated for the award by the students of his School of Continuing Studies course in Arctic Development, has investigated the social and environmental impact of petroleum

exploration and transportation on the Arctic, and directed environmental studies that were presented to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. He was a resource worker with the Mackenzie Delta Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement, and recently saw published his third book on the North, *Gift Under the Ice*.

He addressed Fall Convocation on December 2 concerning the role of public interest organizations in our society.

At the Award Dinner in Hart House on November 29, these other faculty members also received awards for outstanding contributions in their fields from their respective alumni associations:

Principal Arthur Kruger, Arts and Science, Woodsworth College; Professor Jean Ward Welker, Speech Pathology; Dr. J.G. Neir, Faculty of Pharmacy; Professor Margaret Kirkpatrick, Faculty of Social Work; Dr. Jack Dale, Faculty of Dentistry; and Peggy Pratt, Business Certificate Program, Woodsworth College.



Professor Douglas H. Pimlott

The American way of life is slow

by Northrup Frye

When originally published in 1965, the *Literary History of Canada: Canadian Literature in English* appeared in a one-volume edition, the concluding chapter supplied by Dr. Northrup Frye. This fall, the second edition has appeared — still with Professor Carl F. Klinck as general editor, assisted by Professors Alfred G. Bailey, Claude Bissell, Roy Danells, Northrup Frye and Desmond Pacey — but with so much additional material (necessitated chiefly by the "colossal explosion" in Canadian writing of the past decade), that it comes as a three-volume, boxed set, published by University of Toronto Press.

Dr. Frye's new conclusion for the second edition, slightly abridged, appears below.

For well over a century, discussions about Canadian literature usually took the form of the shopper's dialogue: "Have you any Canadian Literature today?" "Well, we're expecting something in very shortly." But the age is over, and writing this conclusion gives me rather the feeling of driving a last spike, of waking up from the National Neurosis. There is much more to come, just as there were all those CPR trains still to come, but Canadian literature is here, perhaps still a minor but certainly no longer a gleam in a paternal critic's eye. It is a typically Canadian irony that a cataract started pouring out of the presses just before Marshall McLuhan became the most famous of Canadian critics for saying that the book was finished. I doubt if one can find this in McLuhan, except by quoting him irresponsibly out of context, but it is what he was widely believed to have said, and his assertion became very popular, as anything that sounds anti-intellectual always does. Abandoning irony, one may say that a population the size of English-writing Canada, subject to all the handicaps which have been chronicled so often in Canadian criticism, does not produce such a bulk of good writing without an extraordinary vitality and morale behind it. At the same time, to achieve, to bring a future into the present, is also to become finite, and the sense of that is always a little disconcerting, even though becoming finite means becoming genuinely human.

It seems to me that the decisive cultural event in English Canada during the past fifteen years has been the impact of French Canada and its new sense of identity. After so long and so obsessive a preoccupation with the same subject, it took the Quiet Revolution to create a real feeling of identity in English Canada, and to make cultural nationalism, if that is the best phrase, a genuine force in the country, even a bigger and more significant one than economic nationalism.

The nationalism that has evolved in Canada is on the whole a positive development, in which self-awareness has been far more important than aggressiveness. Perhaps identity is when it becomes not militant but a way of defining oneself against something else.

In countries where Marxism has not come to power, but where there is a strong Marxist minority, we see what an advantage it is to have a unified conceptual structure that can be applied to practically anything. It may often distort what it is applied to, but that matters less than the tactical advantage of having it. Defenders of more empirical points of view find their battlefronts disintegrating into separate and isolated outposts. They may demonstrate that this or that point is wrong, but such marginal actions lack glamour. The same principle can be applied to the pragmatic, compromising, ad hoc, ramshackle Canadian tradition *vis-à-vis* the far more integrated and revolutionary American one.

As Canada and the United States went their separate ways on the same continent, eventually coming to speak for the most part the same language, their histories took on a strong pattern of contrast. The United States found its identity in the eighteenth century, the age of rationalism and enlightenment. It retains a strong intellectual fascination with the eighteenth century: its founding fathers are still its primary cultural heroes, and the bicentenary celebrations of 1976 have been mainly celebrations of the eighteenth century rather than of the present day.

The eighteenth century cultural pattern took on a revolutionary, and therefore a deductive, shape, provided with a manifesto of independence and a written constitution. This in turn developed a rational attitude to the continuity of life in time, and this attitude seems to me the central principle of the American way of life. The best image for it is perhaps that of the express train. It is a conception of progress, but of progress defined by mechanical rather than organic metaphors, and hence the affinity with the eighteenth century is not really historical: it tends in fact to be anti-historical. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, with their imperturbable common sense, are thought of, in the popular consciousness, more as deceased contemporaries than as ancestors living among different cultural referents. The past is thus assimilated to the present, a series of stations that our express train has stopped at and gone beyond.

The original impulse to go into Vietnam was part of a quite genuine political belief, which, as a belief, is still there; and what carried public morale through the sickening revelations of Watergate was a loyalty to the Constitutional tradition, which still functions much as the Torah does for Judaism. In the beginning the Americans created America, and America is the beginning of the world. That is, it is the oldest country in the world: no other nation's history goes back so far with less social maladjustment. Through all the anxieties and doubts of recent years one can still hear the confident tones of Book of Genesis: "Wehold these truths to be self-evident." At least a Canadian can hear them, because nothing has ever been self-evident in Canada.

Canada had no enlightenment, and very little eighteenth century. The British and French spent the eighteenth century in Canada hating down each other's forts, and Canada went directly from the Baroque expansion of the seventeenth century to the Romantic expansion of the nineteenth. There was the cultural situation that I tried to characterize in my earlier conclusion. Identity in Canada has always had something about it of a centrifugal movement into far distance, of clothes on a growing giant coming apart at the seams, of an elastic about to snap. Stephen Leacock's famous hero who rode off rapidly in all directions was unmistakably a Canadian. This expanding movement has to be counterbalanced by a sense of having something to stay together by making tremendous voluntary efforts at inter-communication, whether of building the CPR or of holding federal-provincial conferences.

There is no such thing as "Canadian biology": the phrase makes no sense. But the fact that Canada was, a couple of generations ago, regarded as possessed of "unlimited natural resources" — the later prize of one of that gaudy balloon, gives biology a distinctive resonance in Canadian cultural life, and helps, for instance, to make Farley Mowat one of our best-known and best-selling authors. Much the same is true of the intense Canadian interest in geology and geophysics: I have often thought that Robert Frost's line, "The land was ours before we were the land's," however appropriate to the United States, does not apply to Canada, where the opposite seems to me to have been true, even in the free land grant days. Canadians were held by the land before they emerged as a people on it, a land with its sinister aspects, or what Warren Treharne calls the "grey wolf," with its fostering aspects too, of the kind that come into the phrase of Alice Wilson: "The earth touches every life."



Many of these themes illustrate the importance in Canada of the theme of survival, the title of Margaret Atwood's very influential book which is, as Desmond Pacey says, a most perceptive essay on an aspect of the Canadian sensibility. Malcolm Ross points out some of its limitations: it does not have, and was clearly not intended to have, the kind of comprehensiveness that a conceptual thesis, like the frontier theory in American history, would need. But it is not simply saying that Canadians are a nation of losers. What the author means by survival comes out more clearly. I think, in her extraordinary novel *Surfacing*, where the heroine is isolated from her small group and finds something very archaic, both inside and outside her, taking over her identity. The word survival implies living through a series of crises, each one unexpected and different from the others, each one to be met on its own terms. Failure to meet the crisis means that some death principle moves in.

If we look at the three eighteenth-century events that defined the nation of Canada (as of so much else in the modern world), the Quebec Act, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution, we see the whole range of a political spectrum that still confronts us. The Quebec Act came close to an Edmund Burke model: it was an inductive, pragmatic recognition of a *de facto* situation, and the situation was one of those profoundly illogical ones that Burke considered typical of human life generally. The two factors to be taken into account were: (a) the British have conquered the French (b) the British have done nothing of the kind. The only way out of this was a settlement that guaranteed some rights to both parties. The French Revolution, proceeding deductively from general principles, was what Burke condemned so bitterly as "metaphysical," and was also the forerunner of the dialectical Marxist revolutions. The American Revolution came in the middle, a strong contrast to the Canadian settlement, as we have seen, but keeping far more of the broadening-through-previous British tradition than the French one did.

Hence although the United States itself got started on a revolutionary basis, it was a thesis

slowly becoming Canadianized.'

prop Frye



of a kind that made it difficult for that country to come to terms with the later Marxist revolutions. This produced a growing isolation from the Canadian pattern, where the necessity of the climax of which was the maintaining, for so many years, of the grotesque fantasy that the refugee army in Formosa was the government of China. At the same time the "melting pot" assumptions of the nineteenth-century United States, the ambition described in the inscription on the Statue of Liberty of making a united democracy out of the most varied social and racial elements, became profoundly modified. The conception of the hundred percent American has been succeeded by a growing feeling that the various elements in American society can perhaps contribute more to it by retaining something of their original cultural characteristics. Here there is a growing similarity to the Canadian pattern, where the necessity of recognizing two major social elements at the beginning meant that nobody could ever possibly know what a hundred percent Canadian was, and hence led to a much more relaxed ideal of a national "melting pot".

When the last edition of this book was published, the centenary of Canadian Confederation was coming up; the bicentenary of the American Revolution is the corresponding event on this horizon, if an anniversary is an event. It seems to me that a very curious and significant exchange of identities between Canada and the United States has taken place since then. The latter, traditionally buoyant, extroverted, and forward-looking, appears to be entering a prolonged period of self-examination. I am setting down very subjective impressions here, derived mainly from what little I know of American literature and literary criticism, but I feel that a search for a more genuinely historical dimension of consciousness has been emerging at least since Vietnam turned into a nightmare, and is still continuing. Part of it is a different attitude to the past—a re-examining of it to see what it has meant, wrong when this is not simply a reversing of the current continuity, like a psychiatric patient exploring his childhood: there seems to be a growing tendency to think more in terms of inevitable discontinuity. Erik Erikson's book on identity, an attempt to clarify the psychology of the disturbances of a few years ago, is an example.

Another part of the re-examination, and imaginatively perhaps the more significant part, revolves around the question: has the American empire, like the British empire before it, simply passed its climacteric and is now declining, or at least becoming aware of limits? If so, the pest take on a rise-and-fall parabola shape, not a horizontal line in which the past is on the same plane as the present. This may not sound like much on paper, but changes in central metaphors and conceptual diagrams are symbolic of the most profound disturbances that the human consciousness has to face. After the strident noise and confusion of the latter sixties, there was, for all the discussion, an eerie quietness about the response in Watergate, and to the irony of a President's turning into a cleaned-out gambler a few months after getting an overwhelming mandate. Even the violence of the now almost unmanageable cities seems to have caused less panic than one might reasonably have expected. Perhaps it is not too presumptuous to say, although few non-Canadian readers would understand what was meant, that the American way of life is slowly becoming Canadianized.

Meanwhile, Canada, traditionally so different, introverted, past-and-future fixated, imprecise, inarticulate, proceeding by hunch and feeling, seems to be taking on, at least culturally, an inner composure and integration of outlook, even some buoyancy and confidence. The most obvious reasons for this are technological. The airplane and the television set, in particular, have brought a physical simultaneity into the country that has greatly modified the older, and perhaps still underlying, hazy-trail and canoe mentality. As Michael S. Cross says, we are now in the Laurentian phase of development. In the railway days, being a federal MP from British Columbia or a literary scholar in Alberta required an intense, almost romantic, commitment, because of the investment of time and energy involved in getting from such places to the distant centres that complemented them. Today each thing is jobs like other jobs, and the relation to the primary community has assumed a correspondingly greater importance. This is the positive and creative side of the relaxing of centralizing tensions in modern society, of which separatism represents a less creative one.

The influence of television is often blamed for violence, and certainly there are television programs that are profoundly disturbing at this point of view. But there is another side to television: bringing the remote into our living room can be a very sobering form of communication, and a genuinely humanizing one. I remember the thirties, when any "intellectual's" wares trying to rationalize or ignore the Stalin massacres or whatever such horrors did not fit their categories, and thinking even then that part of their infantilism was in being men of print: they saw only lines of type on a page, not lines of prisoners shuffling off to death camps. But something of the real evil of the Vietnam war did get on television, and the effect seems to have been on the whole a healthy one. At least the American name to hate the war, instead of becoming complacent or inured to its atrocities.

Similarly in Canada: Eskimos, blacks, Indians, perhaps even Jews, cannot go on being comic-strip stereotypes after they have been fully exposed or television. Of course better knowledge can also create dislike and more tension; and when I speak of an exchange of identities I certainly do not mean that Canada will acquire anything of the simplistic optimism of an earlier age in the United States. Television is one of many factors which will make that impossible. Another is the curtailing of resources, already mentioned. Still another is the emergence of chilling technical possibilities in genetics, which raise questions about identity that make our traditional ones look like learning to spell cat. Another is

the geography of the global village. In the nineteenth century the Canadian imagination responded to the Biblical phrase "from the river unto the end of the earth," and the historian, W.L. Morton, has written with great sensitivity about the impact, biological and otherwise, of the northern frontier on the Canadian consciousness. But now Canada has become a kind of global Switzerland, surrounded by the United States on the south, the European common market on the east, the Soviet Union on the north, China and Japan on the west.

Once technique reaches a certain degree of skill, it turns into something that we may darkly suspect to be fun: fun for the writer to display it, fun for the reader to watch it. In the old days we were conditioned to believe that only lowbrows resort for fun, and the highbrows read serious literature to improve their minds. The coming of radio did a good deal to help this morbid situation, and television has done something (not enough) more. We now live in a time when Leonard Cohen can start out with an erudite book of poems called *Let Us Compere Mythologies*, the chief mythologies being the Biblical and the Classical, and evolve from there, quite naturally, into a well-known folk singer. Mr. Woodcock points out the immense importance of the revival of the oral tradition, the public speaking of poetry to audiences, often with a background of music, in making the serious poet a genuinely popular figure.

To be popular means having the power to amuse, in a genuine sense, and the power to amuse is, again, dependent on skill and craftsmanship. Mr. Woodcock speaks of an element in Earle Birney's poetry that might almost be called stunting, an interest in every variety of technical experiment, as though experiment were an end in itself. This was a matter of taste to keep up with all the avant-garde movements: Birney is a genuinely contemporary poet. Laurier Lane Jr., refers to the zany quality in Marshall McLuhan's style that has infuriated some people into calling him a humbug and a charlatan. James Reaney writes plays, sometimes tragic ones, full of the let's pretend devices of children's games, devices which, if they were described in their context, might sound like Peter Quince and his wall in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The verbal wit that comes through in, say, Leonard Cohen's *Beautiful Losers*, in some of Needham's essays, in the concrete poems, is a sign of the presence of seriousness and not the absence of it, the serious being the opposite of the solemn. We are a long way from the days when a bewildered Joyce, confronted with responses to *Finnegans Wake* which invariably treated it with either awe or derision, said, "But why couldn't they see that the book was funny?"

About twenty years ago I started trying to explain that the poet goes poet had no notion of life or reality or experience until he had read enough poetry to understand what it was. I wrote poetry dealt with such things. I was told, in all quarters from Canadian journals to university classrooms, that I was reducing literature to a verbal game. I would not accept the word "reducing," but I did accept the statement was correct enough. Now that the work ethic has settled into a better perspective, the play ethic is also coming into focus, and we can perhaps understand a bit more clearly than we could a century ago why *Oedipus* and *Macbeth* are called plays. Play is that for the sake of which work is done, the climactic Sabbath vision of mankind.

A book concerned entirely with play in this sense passes over most of what occupies the emotional foreground of our lives at present: inflation, unemployment, violence and crime, and much else. The historian of Elizabethan literature, praising the subtlety of the language of that literature, would not necessarily be unaware of the misery, injustice, and savagery that pervaded English life at the same time. What seems to come to matter more, eventually, is what we can create in the face of and out of chaos: we also create. This book is about what has been created, in words and in Canada, during the present age, and the whole body of that creation will be the main reason for whatever interest posterity may take in us.

Tradition—the secret of a good Homecoming



Spirited Erindale students heralded their College's 10th Anniversary during the annual Homecoming Parade.

The people who turn out for Homecoming each year aren't there because they really care whether Pharmacy wins the Float Parade again (they did), or because they want to sample the French cooking at Innis College (bouef bourguignonne), or even because they desperately want the Blues to win the football game (the Blues came through final score was Guelph 18, Blues 5).

Alumni attend Homecoming because they enjoy the tradition of the whole occasion. And because they are liable to run into friends from University whom they haven't seen for years.

This year there were a few special attractions which added to the general feeling of good-

humoured nostalgia. Most notable was the resurrected Blue and White Band, resplendent in their new blue and white cardigans. The band had a tune for every occasion: from the Innis Brunch to the game itself and the post-game reception at the Faculty Club.

The high point of the day was the sight of UTAA president Anna Young kicking off the football to begin the game. What she lacked in distance, she more than made up for in style.

The day ended with dinner and dancing at the Faculty Club, with guests of honour Chancellor Dr. Eva Macdonald, President Dr. John Evans, Blues coach Ron Murphy and Mrs. Murphy.

Jack Batten, Ernest Buckler, Keith Davey, Robertson Davies, Alan Eagleson, Douglas Fisher, Northrop Frye, William Hutt, Grace Irwin, William Kilbourn, Arthur Maloney, Douglas Marshall, Pauline McGibbon, Ian Montagnes, Peter C. Newman, Joan Sutton, Andy Wernick, Shirley Whittington, Willson Woodsie and dozens more remember U of T in the special Sesquicentennial Graduate, spring 1977.

Watch for it!

Sesquicentennial



1927-1977



UTAA president Anna Young gives it a big boot to kick off the Homecoming football game.

We don't want them either!

If one of the over 1400 unclaimed 1975 and 1976 diplomas in U of T's Student Record Services Office is yours, why not pick it up in person or have it sent to you by registered mail?

In the first case, you'll need identification; should you send someone in your stead, a signed authorization letter must be proffered.

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1A1. Enclose a cheque or money order (not cash, please) for \$2 and provide all of this information, preferably typewritten or printed: your full name, address, date of convocation, degree, Faculty or School, student number and College (if applicable).

Diplomas not picked up will in future be destroyed one year after their production, and a fee, currently \$25 will be assessed any graduate who wishes to obtain a diploma thereafter.

Remaining 1975 diplomas will be destroyed on July 1, 1977.

New Chancellor is sought

On behalf of the College of Electors, the Chairman, Mrs. E.H. Pearce, has issued a call for nominations for the position of Chancellor at the University of Toronto for a term of office

commencing July 1, 1977 and ending June 30, 1980.

The present Chancellor, Dr. Eva W.M. Macdonald, will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Chancellor of the University is an ex-officio member of the Governing Council, an ex-officio voting member of all standing committees of the Council, and the Honorary President of the University of Toronto Alumni Association. The Chancellor is Chairman of Convocation and confers all degrees.

Eligibility

The University of Toronto Act, 1971, stipulates that the Chancellor must be a Canadian citizen.

Nominations

Necessary nomination forms and information may be obtained from the Secretary, College of Electors, Room 106, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, M5S 1A1.

Nominations should be in the hands of the Secretary of the College of Electors by March 14, 1977.

Briefly

Part-time graduates can celebrate their graduation once again with a dinner in the Great Hall of Hart House on February 18.

There will be an after-dinner speaker, a quiet room for social dialogue and dance music in the Great Hall.

\$15 per person — cash bar after dinner

*

The U of T Bookstore now has available several items emblazoned with the University's Sesquicentennial emblem, including white and heather T-shirts, priced at \$5.25 and \$5.20 respectively; coasters, \$1.45 each; and coffee and beer mugs, at \$1.70 and \$5.95 respectively.



As we were

This is the second in a series of reminiscences of life and times at U of T by men and women who "were her when". The speaker is Moselle May Kirkwood, who graduated from Trinity College, took her Ph.D. at U of T, taught Greek, Divinity and English here during the first world war, became the first Dean of Women at University College, and finally returned to Trinity as Principal of St. Hilda's College.

"When the war was nearing its end in '18, I went to the Provost of Trinity and I said, 'The men will be coming back and I have no doubt you will reappoint them.' He agreed. 'Well,' I said, 'It would be proper for me to seek other employment.' He said, 'Yes.' I think he was a little startled.

I went to University College after teaching at Trinity — and (English Professor William John) Alexander was very interesting about this. You see, women on the staff were very few, but he said to me — and he was a very wise and experienced man, 'It is perfectly correct to have women on staff, particularly in the fields of literature, because it's normal.' And he appointed me at once. I was very grateful for this.

"In 1923 I was to be married and I apprised University College Council of this. I didn't know whether they would renew my appointment. I was very bappy in U.C. as I had been at Trinity.

"They had a long meeting of the College Council in which they said, 'Miss Waddington is going to be married and we'll have to appoint her successor as head of the Women's Union,' (which was the only post there was at U.C. at that time).

"I made various proposals for a successor in good faith, and

none of them met with approval. So finally they said to me, 'Would you consider continuing as head of the Union if we gave you an assistant?' And I said, 'Yes, I would, if you think that's suitable.' So they did ask me to continue and my assistant was Adelaide McDonald who later held a government post in Ottawa.

"When the term was about to open I said to them that I thought I could increase my authority with the students if they made me Dean of Women.

"And so I was made Dean of Women. You see, I understood students. I won't go into details, but U.C. had had a rather troubled history. Professor Wrong — this is gossip but it's all part of the history — had antagonized many graduates of U.C. because he proposed to the authorities that a women's college should be established.

There were women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge and they have a very honourable history, but the graduates of U.C. were outraged because they had struggled, poor things, to get into the University at all, and they didn't want to lose their status.

"I have the impression that the problem of discrimination against women hadn't arisen yet. It just didn't occur. I imagine we were not paid the same as the men, but there weren't enough of us to tell.

"In the Department of Household Science, naturally, there were only women. And in the Department of Languages there were women candidates. But mostly, they just weren't appointed, that's all. It was thought they should teach in the secondary schools. For one thing, most didn't have the money to do graduate work.

That's why the Federation of Arranged Women Graduates arranged to give some of the opportunity which the men got through the Rhodes Scholarships.

"I have not been on the active staff since 1960, so I can't speak with knowledge now, but I have the impression that there is a sincere desire to treat women as men are treated. I think if the authorities are confronted with some discrimination they would make every effort to right it. And now, of course, women earn very good salaries, though they may be lower than a man gets.

"I was lucky enough to be in contact with a very wise and liberal man, Professor Alexander, who judged that I was a good teacher. This is the only thing I have ever claimed. 'Well,' they'd say, 'We didn't do too badly with that woman.'

Calling all Skulemen!

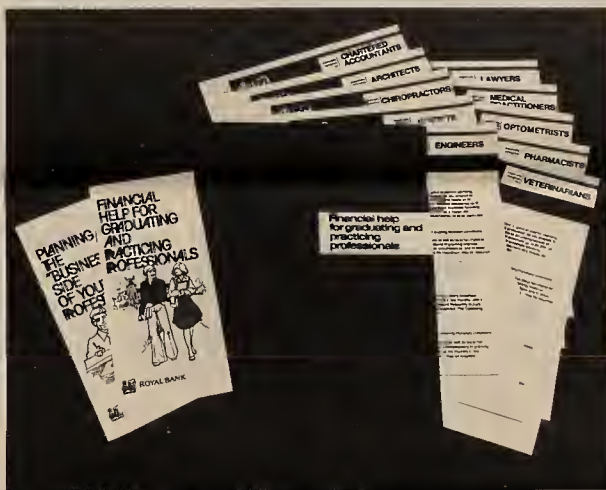
The Alumni of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering will be celebrating the University of Toronto's Sesquicentennial Year and the Annual Spring Reunion at the Canadian Room, Royal York Hotel, on Friday evening June 3, 1977. Engineers of all years are invited to participate in this gala affair.

The celebrations will be held in conjunction with the U of T Alumni Spring Reunion which takes place on Saturday, June 4.

Our Sesquicentennial Spring Reunion will consist of a reception, a dinner and a dance, with the latest popular renditions by the Lady Godiva Memorial Band. At dinner, we will honour alumni from the Faculty's classes of 512, 317, 217, 117 and 017, by presenting each with an honouring Diploma nominating him as a good Skuleman.

In addition, the annual 275 Engineering "Mid-Career" Medal will be presented to a selected member of the class of 512 "In Recognition of Meritorious Service In and For the Profession."

Ray F. Gross,
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Engineering Alumni
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'It's like a club barbershop'

Continued from page 1

Like any club, the Hart House barbershop has its share of longtime members. There is the doctor at Sick Kids who boasts he's never had a haircut from anyone except Roy Mahood since 1935. Another doctor, now retired, comes in from Oakville once a month. He can cope with the parking problems in Toronto so his wife drives him in and then circles the University while he spends 20 minutes with his barber. "Now that's what I call devotion," says Roy.

He has a customer from Belleville who has a standing appointment; there's a graduate who journeys in from St. Catharines, and another from Niagara Falls, a teacher who graduated 10 years ago returns periodically from Etobicoke; and then there's Don Forster, the president of Ouelph University, who drops by when he's getting a little shaggy around the ears. Meredith McInnis is "the best conversationalist on campus" and John Evans "knows a thing or two about farming."

Then there was the chap who wrote him a letter from Paris,



France, asking if the barber could accommodate him two weeks hence. It happened that he could.

Roy Mahood doesn't take such loyalty lightly. He appreciates it and doesn't hesitate to say so, though he insists that, on

May 30, when he walks out of the shop for the last time, it really will be for the last time. That will be his 75th birthday, and he has very strong views on people who don't know when enough is enough.

When he does retire, he plans

on spending more time at the track, at his Georgian Bay cottage, on the golf course, at the stock exchange (another spot where he has occasion to spend the odd morning), and travelling about the country visiting his three sons.

"I haven't had a real exciting life," he admits in a reflective moment, "but I wouldn't have missed this for the world." Anyway, there have been exciting moments.

Take the time — it was in '39, just before the outbreak of the war — that King George and his queen made their visit to Toronto. Dinners was to be served in the Great Hall of Hart House and all the staff were assigned some duty to perform. After they were through with their tasks, several staff members sneaked into the room where the king's wardrobe was.

"I guess it's all right to tell this now, but if Bickersteth had ever found out he would have fired us," he says. "We all tried on the king's hat."

He shows me how he tried to pull the hat down over his ears. "He had an awfully small head. It didn't fit any of us all."



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or telephone: 978-8530.

Ubi sunt? Hic!

Ubi sunt, qui ante nos in mundo fuerunt?

Since 1929, many women graduates from universities here and abroad have found that the answer to the ancient valedictorian's query lies behind the austere grey entrance of a house at 192 St. George Street, where the University Women's Club of Toronto cherishes the friendship, intellectual stimulation and fellowship of college days.

Today, well over a thousand recent and not-so-recent graduates have reason to kiss the footstool of the 22 graduates from seven universities who met on April 23, 1903, to form a Federation of College Alumnae in Toronto.

At the University Women's Club you will find regular luncheon and dinner meetings with notable speakers. The long-established Friday morning programs provide an opportunity to share the world's concerns and to participate in lively and informed discussions. And smaller interest groups — books, bridge, antiques, investments, travel without tears, excursions unlimited — offer the intimacy of shared enthusiasms.

Membership is open to all women who are duly accredited graduates of a recognized university. There are special provisions for those who join within five years of graduation. Out-of-town membership is available for those whose homes lie beyond a certain radius. The Club offers a continuation of that close circle of fellowship which is a treasured part of University memories.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
TELEPHONE: _____

COMING EVENTS

JANUARY

- January 4 to 30** **BANNERS BY MARY VAITIEKUNAB** Erindale College Art Gallery, Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Saturday and Sunday: 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
- January 4 to 21** **PO-WAN NG** oils on canvas. Hart House Art Gallery, Monday 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tuesday to Saturday 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
- January 6 to 20** **ALEXANDER FOPLONSKI** Oil painting in the style of the European Masters. Scarborough College Art Gallery, Monday to Thursday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
- Friday, Jan. 7** **BASKETBALL: OTTAWA AT TORONTO** Benson Building, 8:15 p.m. Free
- Thursday, Jan. 13** **FIRST LECTURE ON BEETHOVEN QUARTETS BEING PERFORMED BY THE TORONTO STRING QUARTET** Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 8 p.m. \$1 at door to non-subscribers.
- ST. MICHAEL'S POETRY SERIES** Student reading, Rooms BCD, 4:10 p.m. Brennan Hall, St. Michael's College.
- HART HOUSE FILM SERIES "Picasso is Ninety"**, Hart House Art Gallery, 12:10 and 7 p.m.

- Friday, Jan. 14** **HOCKEY: OTTAWA AT TORONTO** Varsity Arena 8 p.m.
- January 15 and 16** **125th ANNIVERSARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE** A program of events includes chapel services, concerts, drama and art exhibit. Saturday 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. and Sunday 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

- Thursday, Jan. 23** **SESQUICENTENNIAL LECTURE SERIES** "The problems of participatory democracy," Speakers are C.B. Macpherson and David Lewis. Convocation Hall, 8 p.m.

- January 20 to 29** **MACBETH** Hart House Theatre, Box office 978-8888. Tickets \$3, and \$1.50 for students.
- FRANZPETER OEOBEL: HARPSICORDIST.** Scarborough College, Room 3153, noon and 1 p.m.
- THURSDAY SCHOLARSHIP SERIES CONCERT** Mary-Lou Fells, coloratura soprano and Gary Relyea, baritone, Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 8:30 p.m. Tickets \$5, and \$3 for students and senior citizens. Box Office 978-3744.

- Friday, Jan. 21** **HOCKEY: CONCORDIA AT TORONTO** Varsity Arena, 8 p.m.

- January 21, 22, 23 and 29** **OPERA: "THE FOUR RUFFIANS" by WOLF-FERRARI** Conducted by Victor Feldbrill, Macmillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building, 8 p.m. Tickets \$4, and \$2.50 for students and senior citizens. Box Office 978-3744.

- January 25 to February 11** **VACLA VACA OILS ON CANVAS** Hart House Art Gallery, Monday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tuesday to Saturday 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

- Jan. 25 and 27, Feb. 1 and 3** **VICTORIA COLLEGE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES**

- Tuesday, Jan. 25** **CAROL BRITTO QUARTET** Scarborough College Meeting Place, noon and 1 p.m. Free.

- Wednesday, Jan. 26** **HOCKEY: WESTERN AT TORONTO** Varsity Arena, 8 p.m.

- Thursday, Jan. 27** **WILLIAM AIDE, PIANIST** Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 2:10 p.m. Free.

- Friday, Jan. 28** **HOCKEY: QUEENS AT TORONTO** Varsity Arena, 8 p.m.

- BASKETBALL: QUEENS AT TORONTO** Benson Building, 8:15 p.m.

- January 27 to February 11** **WORK-IN-PROGRESS: LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND EDWINA CHAN LAI, DENNIS WEIR** LA III School of Architecture and Department of Landscape Architecture, 230 College St, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays only.

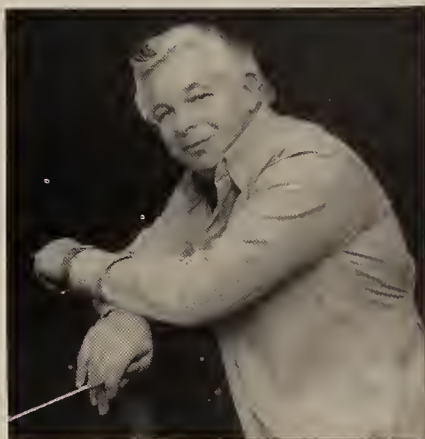
- Sunday, Jan. 30** **JANET BAKER, MEZZO-SOPRANO** Macmillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building, 8:30 p.m. Ticket \$7 orobestre and \$4 baloony. Box Office 978-3744.

FEBRUARY

- Tuesday, Feb. 1** **ALFONS AND ALOYS KONTARSKY DUO PIANISTS** Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 8:30 p.m. Tickets \$5, and \$3 for students and senior citizens. Box Office 978-3744.

- ORFORD STRING QUARTET** Seeley Hall, Trinity College, 1 p.m. Admission \$2, and \$1 for students.

- Wednesday, Feb. 3** **ORFORD STRING QUARTET** Sesquicentennial Celebration, Scarborough College Meeting Place, 12 noon and 1 p.m.



Victor Feldbrill conducts the U of T Symphony Orchestra.

- Thursday, Feb. 3** **ST. MICHAEL'S POETRY SERIES** Don Colea, Rooms BCD, Brennan Hall, St. Michael's College, 4:10 p.m.

- THURSDAY AFTERNOON SERIES RECITAL** Jazz Ensemble, Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 2:10 p.m. Free.

- February 3-27** **SCULPTURE SHOW: ANDREW BODOR** Erindale College Art Gallery, Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

- Friday, Feb. 4** **VICTORIA ALUMNI MUSIC CLUB 50th ANNIVERSARY** For details call 978-3813.

- Monday, Feb. 7** **UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO FACULTY SINGERS AND WIND ENSEMBLE** Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 8:30 p.m. Free.

- February 7-17** **FRENCH WEEK** Events in various colleges to celebrate the Sesquicentennial. Call Prof. D.W. Smith for details.

- Wednesday, Feb. 9** **FACULTY OF LAW WRIGHT MEMORIAL LECTURE** Ouldo Calabresi of Yale, Malpractice and the law. Moot Court, 4 p.m.

- HOCKEY: QUEENS AT TORONTO** Varsity Arena, 8 p.m.

- BASKETBALL: YORK AT TORONTO** Benson Building, 8:15 p.m.

- Thursday, Feb. 10** **HART HOUSE FILM SERIES "Le Corbusier"**, Hart House Art Gallery, 12:10 p.m. and 7 p.m.

- Friday, Feb. 11** **HOCKEY: MCMASTER AT TORONTO** Varsity Arena, 8 p.m.

- BASKETBALL: WESTERN AT TORONTO** Benson Building, 8:15 p.m.

- HOCKEY: YORK AT TORONTO** Varsity Arena, 8 p.m.

- THURSDAY AFTERNOON SERIES COMPOSITIONS BY STUDENT COMPOSERS**, Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 2:10 p.m. Free.

- SESQUICENTENNIAL LECTURE SERIES** "The Influence of Northern Development on the Arctic Environment," Speakers are Prof. T.C. Hutchinson and other environmentalists. Convocation Hall, 8 p.m.

- ST. MICHAEL'S POETRY SERIES** John Newlove Rooms BCD, Brennan Hall, St. Michael's College, 4:10 p.m.

- THURSDAY SCHOLARSHIP SERIES CONCERT** Stephan Chenette, trumpet; Douglas Bodle, organ; Lorand Fenyes, violin; Eugene Riltich, French horn; Patricia Parr, piano. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, 8:30 p.m. Tickets \$5, and \$3 for students and senior citizens. Box Office 978-3744.

- HART HOUSE FILM SERIES "The Pre-Raphaelite Revolt" and "Henry Moore"**, Hart House Art Gallery, 12:10 p.m. and 7 p.m.

- UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA** Conducted by Victor Feldbrill, Macmillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building, 8:30 p.m. Tickets \$3, and \$1 for students and senior citizens. Box Office 978-3744.



UNIVERSITY
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